# THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

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## The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D.,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICE 133 CLAY STREET.

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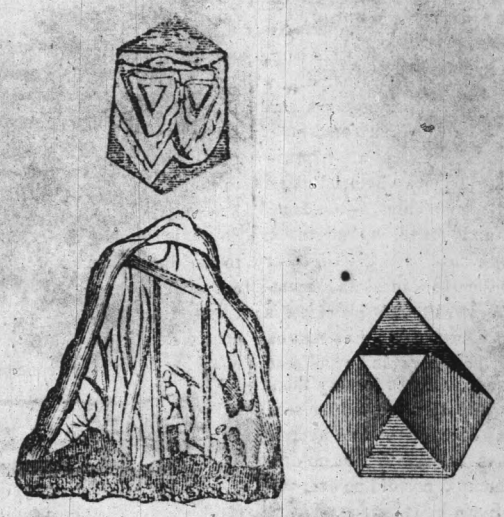

FIGURES OF SAND.

### Wonders of Nature.
## SAND.

On examining sand under a microscope, you cannot find in any quantity whatever two particles that are entirely alike; and though, perhaps, in their first configuration they might be alike, yet at present they are exceedingly different; the sand, especially what we make use of, is liable to such great alterations, that it would be a wonder, if even in its smallest particles, of which there may be a thousand in one small grain, there should be an exact similitude.

I got some shining sand, which, though very thin, was not transparent, its lustre being wholly occasioned by the reflection of the light from its polished sides: several particles of this sand, which were much larger than the rest, reflected no light, though they seemed smooth to the naked eye; from whence I concluded that they had lost their lustre by the frequent rubbing of their sides against others. When I viewed several grains of the sand with my microscope, I was surprised to see that many of them were hexangular, and the more, when I had sifted the finest from the coarsest; neither could I observe that any of the sands were like each other. I viewed the said sand with great attention several times, imagining that by some earthquake or otherwise it might be thrown up, from the place were it had lain at rest, to the superficies of the earth; and many grains as I faneied had preserved their original shape and figure; for they had received little or no damage.

The figure represents a hexangular grain of sand, that was as bright and shining as any polished metal, and the triangular figures, which appeared on it, were as bright as the rest of the body, which occasioned a very agreeable sight.

Before one of my glasses, I placed another grain of sand, less than the former, but it was flat, and not the 16th part so large as a coarse grain picked out of our common white sand. This was a surprising sight, and is represented in the engraving, where you may see not only as it were a ruined temple, but in the corner of it appear two images of human shape, kneeling and extending their arms towards an altar, that seems to stand at a small distance from them.

The third figure represents, as near as could be traced, another hexangular small sand, with two sharp points like pyramids, and each side that composed them very smooth and shining: I have seen several such sands, that on each side had a smooth, shining, and oblique superficies, sometimes one one single grain to the number of 24 such polished sides or faces.

There were other sands, that were complete hexangles, the flat sides of which appeared like a steel looking-glass in a frame; and in some of them were little holes, which seemed to be likewise hexangular; whence I concluded that such a hole was made by the pressure of another sand of the like figure. When I viewed any of these sands sidewise, each of the six sides, which in the figure appear as a frame or border, seemed to be a polised looking-glass.

In short, should I undertake to give a view of 1000 others, and should enter on a strict examination of every one of them, I doubt not but we should discover every one of them to be of different size and figure, besides several other particularities which might be peculiar to each one. I nave also observed that this shining sand weighed twice as heavy as our common scouring sand. Now on taking some of the pellucid or transparent sand, (which did not shine, because it reflected no light,) I observed that the sides and angles of each grain were freer from scars and blemishes than most others I had yet considered; and whence I concluded that such sand had not lain long near the surface of the earth.

Among these shining sands, I discovered others that had no lustre at all, neither had any of their particles, when broken to pieces; but it appeared to be a dark red matter; and in other sands, so broken, there was not only a red matter, but even 100 shining particles, all proceding from one sand. I have also seen some sands, which in the middle of their shining sides represented small figures without lustre; but on viewing them more narrowly, I found it was a red matter, incorporated as it were in the sand. Of several sands of the coarsest sort, placed before a microscope, one seemed to represent an irregular rock of stone, another a deep cavern &c.

We may well conclude, that the grains of sand which compose such stones, were not only soft at the time of their coalition or union with each other, but that at the same time there intervened a very inflexible fixed salt, instead of mortar, between the particles of sand; unless you choose to say, that each particle of salt in some degree, consists of such fixed salts.

### Lamps and Candles.

Candles improve by keeping a few months. Those made in winter are the best. The most economical, as well as the most convenient plan, is to purchase them by the box, keeping them always in a cool, dry place. If wax candles become discolored or soiled, they may be restored by rubbing them over with a clean flannel slightly dipped in spirits of wine. Light them always with a match; and hold the match to the side of the wick, and not over the top.

Should they get dirty and yellow, wet them with a piece of flannel dipped in spirits of wine.

In purchasing wax, spermaceti, or composition candles for company, there will be a saving by proportioning the length and size of the lights to the probable duration of the party. Mixed wax and spermaceti make the best candles, of which a long four (that is, four to the pound,) will last ten hours; a short six will burn six hours; a three twelve hours.

If a candle be blown out holding it above you, the wick will not smoulder down, and may therefore be easily lighted again; but if blown upon downwards, the contrary is the case.

When lamps are foul inside, wash them with potash and water, rinse them well, set them before the fire, and be sure they are dry before oil is again put into them.

Lamps will have a less disagreeable smell if, before using, the cottons be dipped in hot vinegar, and dried.

To clean ground-glass shades, wash the inside carefully with weak soap and water, lukewarm, rub them very lightly and dry with a soft cloth.

### Betters

Pope says one misfortune of extraordinary geniuses is, that their very feiends are more apt to admire than to love them. Truth on a darkened world is like lightning at midnight; while it startles the beholder with the brightness of its flash, it reveals a wall of impenetrable gloom beyond.

### Rates of Postage on the Gleaner.

Subscribers are notified that the rate of postage for the Gleaner within this state when paid in advance, is about 3½ cents for each copy the quarter.

## The Camel.

Though the services of the camel were engaged already as early as in time of Abraham,—as we read that his steward Eliezer used them on his travel from Canaan to Mesopotamia, Genesis 24 — it was but of recent years that many erroneous impressions have been removed, and many interesting particulars furnished by travellers in the East, concerning this useful animal which is frequently mentioned in the Bible, and which, in its structure, habits, and use, shows so plainly the design of the benevolence, wisdom, and providence of the Creator. And considering that additional interest has been created in the camel, by its late importation into this country, we thought a description of a number of particulars not generally known, will be worthy the space we intend to allow it in our columns:

The country most rich and abundant in camels is undoubtedly the province of Nejed in Arabia, entitled on that account *Om el Bel*, or Mother of Camels. It furnishes Syria, Hedjaz, and Yemen with camels, which in those countries become worth double the price originally paid for them in Nejed. The Turkmans and Kourds of Anatolia purchase yearly from 8000 to 10,000 camels in the Syrian deserts, of which the greater number are brought there from Nejed. But it is the camel of Oman, on the eastern coast of the Arabian peninsula, which is celebrated in the songs of Arabia, as the fleetest and most beautiful; and, in fact, the legs of the Oman camels are more slender and straight, their eyes more prominent and sparkling, and their whole appearance denotes them of higher lineage than the ordinary breeds of this animal. In mountainous countries camels are scarce certainly; but it is a mistaken impression that camels are not capable of ascending hills; for, provided the latter are rough, they can ascend the steepest and most rugged paths with as much facility as mules. The feet are large and spreading, and covered at the lower part with a rough flexible skin. It is an erroneous opinion that the camel delights in sandy ground. It is true that he crosses it with less difficulty than any other animal: but wherever the sands are deep, the weight of himself and his load makes his feet sink into the sand at every step, and he groans and often sinks under his burden. Hence the skeletons of camels are found in the greatest numbers where the sands are the deepest. The soil best adapted to their feet, and which they traverse with the most facility, is that of which the desert is usually composed, a dry and hard but fine gravelly plain.

In years of scarcity the camel is always barren. If the birth of a camel, as is often the case, happens on a journey, the Bedouin receives it in his arms, and places it for a few hours on the back of its mother. But at the first halting-place, the little stranger is put down to receive the parent's caresses, and always after it continues to follow her footsteps unassisted. At the beginning of thr second year the young camels are weaned; in the fourth year they begin to breed.

Accustomed even from its birth to long and toilsome journeys, little training is necessary, beyond proportioning the weight to its tender age, to inure them to the carrying of burdens; and they voluntarily kneel when about to be loaded for a journey, a position which, their great height renders necessary. Kneeling is their natural state of rest, but when heavily laden on flinty or stony ground, it cannot be accomplished without pain. They then drop at once at both front knees, and, in order to establish room for their hinder legs, are compelled, in that condition and whilst encumbered with the whole weight of the burden, to plough them forward. The callosities on their joints, although nearly of a horny nature in the aged camels, seem insufficient to defend them, and it is impossible for the European to view the act without commiseration. In consequence of this the Bedouins never make them kneel to mount themselves, but either cause the animal to drop his neck to receive their foot, and on their raising it, the rider is enabled to gain his seat, or they climb up behind; it pleases them much when a stranger can accomplish either of these feats.

The distinction between the Camel and the Dromedary is not that the former has two humps and the latter but one, as very freqently has been stated, and very generally believed. Both have but one hump, and the dromedary is distinguished from the camel only by its higher breed and finer qualities—as the high blood race horse is distinguished from the cart horse. Whenever an Arab perceives in one of his camels any indication of its being small and active, he trains it for the purpose of riding; and if it be a female, he takes care to match her with a fine high bred male, whereby the fine dromedary races are improved and perpetuated. The two-humped camel is the northern or Bactrian camel,—the camel of Central Asia,—and found, by migration with man, in the Crimea. and in the other countries which border the Caucasian Mountains. In South Western Asia this camel is scarcely known. Stephens assures us that on the starting of the Mecca caravan he had seen together as many as, perhaps, twenty thousand camels and dromedaries, and had not seen more than half a dozen with two humps. Burckhardt also says the Arabs have no dromedaries with two humps, nor did he ever see or hear of any in Syria. It is true that in Anatolia there is a two-humped breed, produced between the two-humped male dromedary brought from the Crimea, and a Turkman she-camel. But one of the two small humps which the progeny exhibits is cut off immediately after birth, to render it more fit for bearing a load. The single hump of the Arabian and Syrian camels continues round and fleshy, while the animal is in good condition; but by a remarkable provision of nature, as does the fat in other animals, this excrescence, by its gradual absorption, supplies the place of other nourishment under circumstances of privation. Few creatures exhibit so rapid a conversion of food into fat as camels. A few days of rest and ample nourishment produce a visible augmentation of flesh; while, on the contrary, a few days employed in travelling without food, reduce the creature almost immediately to little more than a skeleton, except the hump, which much longer resists the effects of fatigue.

The first thing, about which an Arab is solicitous, on commencing a long journey, is the state of his camel's hump. If this is in good condition, he knows that the animal is in a state of endure much fatigue on a very moderate allowance of food, believing that, according to the Arabic saying, "the camel feeds on his own hump." The fact is, that as soon as the hump subsides, the animal begins to desist from exertion, and gradually yields to fatigue. After the creature has in this manner lost its hump, it requires three or four months of repose and copious nourishment to restore it, which, however, does not take place until long after the other parts of the body have been fully replenished with flesh. It is in these facts, which exhibit the hump as a wise provision of Providence for food, (so to speak) for the exigencies of protracted travel across the deserts, and we discover the adaptative use of this curious, and, as might seem to the cursory observer, needless excrescence.

Another wise provision of Providence, is the long neck of the camel, destined to traverse the dreary wilderness, where vegetation is rare, the long neck enables the animal, without stopping, to nip the thorny shrubs which everywhere abound on the deserts, and, although the spines on some are sufficiently formidable to pierce a thick shoe, the cartilaginous formation of their mouth enables them to feed without difficulty. The Bedouin also, when walking, devotes a considerable portion of his time in collecting and feeding his camel with the succulent plants and herbs which cross his path. These, on a journey, with a few handfuls of dates or beans, form its ordinary food; but while encamped, he is fed on the green stalk of the jowree, and the leaves and tender branches of the tamarisk, heaped on circular mats, and placed before the camel, which kneels while it is partaking of them. In Southern Arabia they are fed on salt and even fresh fish.

During a journey it is customary to halt about four o' clock, remove the loads, and permit the camels to graze around, if the Arabs are desirous of preventing them from straying too far, they tie their forelegs together, or bind the fetlock to tde upper joint by a cord. The head is never secured excepting whilst travelling, when the Arabs unite them in single file, by fastening the head of one to the tail of his predecessor. Towards evening they are callep in for their evening meal, and placed, in a kneeling posture, round the baggage. They do not browse after dark, and seldom attempt to rise, but contiune to chew the cud throughout ahe greater part of the night. If left to themselves, they usually plant their hind-quarters to the wind.

(To be concluded.)

## Transference of Vital Power.

"A not uncommon cause of loss of vital powers is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been entirely overlooked by medical writers. I have on several occasions met with the counterpart of the following case:—I was a few years since consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no specific ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength. and of the energies of all the functions; what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After enquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he has been a robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grandmother a very aged person took him to sleep with her; that he soon afterwards lost his good looks; and he had continued to decline ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged grandparent, and prescribed tonics, change of air, &c. The change and recovery was rapid. It is not with children only that debility is induced by this mode of abstracting vital power. The young in any contact with age, suffer in a similiar manner, though not to the same extent. These facts are often well known to the aged themselves, who consider the indulgence favourable to longevity' and therefore often illustrate the selfishness which in some persons, increases with their years."

**CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.**

☞ This Society will hold their regular meeting at the Hall of "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.

SIMON CRANER, Secretary. may 1


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☞ Parties who come to Sacramento for the occasion, can be accommodated with rooms free of charge.

NOTICE.—Parties who desire to have letters writen for מוהל or Synagogues need but apply to me and they will be accommodated at moderate charges. Samples of my Hebrew writing may be seen in both synagogues here.

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Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

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**SHEET MUSIC - MUSIC BOOKS**

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VIOLINS—French, German and Italian at prices varying from 75 cents to $50 each, with or without bows and cases.

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***CANDY MANUFACTURERS,***

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Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

MERCER & BERNHEIM.

mar6-3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

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## STOTT & CO.,

**Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,**

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

m13-tf

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**Northern Assurance Company.**

(ESTABLISHED 1836)

*Incorporated by Act of Parliament,*

**Capital, £1,250,760.**

HEAD OFFICES:

LONDON.....No. 1 Moorgate Street.
ABERDEEN.....No. 3, King street.
BELFAST.....
DUNDEE.....No. 16 St. Andrew's Place.
EDINBURGH.....No. 23 St. Andrew's Place.
GLASGOW.....No. 19 St Vincent Place.

THE 21ST ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company was held on the 12th inst., when the following results of the business for the year ending the 31st of January last, were submitted to the proprietors and the policy holders:

**Fire Department.**

Premiums for the year £91,396 3s. 6d; which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provisions for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of profit and loss, a net balance of £14,572 15s. 6d.

**Life Department.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year | £5,814 11 02 |
| Renewal Premiums and Interest | 58,148 7 01 |
| Total Revenue for the year | £67,962 18 03 |
| Claims during the year | 14,966 8 10 |
| Number of Policies current, 3986, for capital sums amounting to | £1,832,798 04 09 |

**Financial Position.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of Accumulated Funds | £342,535 00 0 |
| Revenue from all sources | 161,498 07 1 |

**Dividend.**

The directors having recommended that the dividend to the shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent., free of Income Tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

| | FIRE DEPT. £ s. d. | LIFE DEPT. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853 | 13,481 13 9 | 39,357 4 9 |
| Revenue from 1st May, 1853, to 30th April, 1854 | 29,534 4 7 | 42,358 12 4 |
| Revenue from 1st May, 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855, (nine months) | 37,308 0 0 | 35,374, 2 11 |
| Revenue from 1st Febr'y. 1855, to 31st Jan'y 1856 | 77,850 19 9 | 62,184 7 11 |
| Revenue from 1st Feb'y, 1856, to 31st Jan'y, 1857 | 91 306 3 6 | 67,962 18 1 |

dated June 16, 1857.

SMITH, BROTHERS & CO.,

Agents for California,

Corner California and Battery sts.,

au 14-tf San Francisco.

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GEO. DIETZ & CO.

132, Washington Street,

C-A-M-P-H-E-N-E A-N-D O-I-L

MANUFACTURERS

Importers and Dealers in

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Camphene and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicks.

☞ All articles in our line we will sell at the lowest market prices. au 7

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## FIGEL & BROTHER,

**Clothing and Furnishing Goods,**

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

HAVE CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of Clothing, and Gentlemens Furnishing Goods, Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises &c.—And are receiving by every steamer and clippers, fresh supplies from their partner, Mr. FIGEL, 57 Pine street, New York.

All the above articles are offered at the VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES at 191 Clay street, near Kearny, by

FIGEL & BROTHER.

Branch Store, Empire Block, Second street, near door the corner of D street, MARYSVILLE. au21

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WASHINGTON MARKET GROCERY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

☞ No. 137 Washington Street.....

THE proprietor of this well known establishment brings to the notice of his Customers and the Public that, besides a large store of usual articles as Teas, Coffees, and Spices, of superior qualities, he has to supply, in quantities to suit,

NEW HOLLAND HERRINGS,
BUCKWHEAT, OATMEAL,
FARINA, PEARL BARLEY,
(ground in this State,)
NEW SPLIT PEAS,
COUGH CANDY,
Schwarzer Candy Zuiker.

And a general assortment of dried and preserved Fruits, Sardines, and CHINESE PRESERVES.

Orders from City and Country Customers will be punctually attended to, on his known liberal terms. sep 4

# The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 5628,(1857)


## Diatetics.

### Simple Diet,

A PRESERVATIVG OF HEALTH.

Were men aware of the mischief done to our race by artificial food, which causes us to eat considerably more than nature requires, they would stand agast to find that the ravages of gluttony, in their various degrees (for, more or less, we are all trespassing,) are more sweeping than even those of the sword. It is calculated that a full grown person in health requires about eighteen ounces of food a day, and this quantity is more than doubled by the generality of our race, at least in what we call civilised countries. Those whom we call savage generally eat very little; so do semi-civilised nations. Volney speaking of the Arabs states; "They are ordinarily about five feet, or five feet two inches high: they seldom have more than about six ounces of food for the whole day. Six or seven dates soaked in melted butter, a little milk or curd, serve a man for twenty-four hours; and he seems happy when he can add a small portion of coarse flour, or a little ball of rice." We admit that this is not sufficient; hence we read in the same traveller: "These men are smaller, leaner, and blacker, then any of the Bedouins yet discovered. Their wasted legs have only tendons without calves. Their belly was shrunk to their back. They are in general small, lean and swarthy; and more so in the bosom of the desert, than on the borders of the more cultivated country," but the difference between 6 and 36 ounces or more, is too great not to prove a poison. As long as we are young, and the constitution strong, nature helps herself by overexertions to work through the great mass, and great variety of diggestible food with which we overload our gesitive organs; but, with the advancement of age, when the system does not require any more a supply for growth, but only a replenishment for waste, little indeed is required; and the abundance is but half digested, causing inflammation, waste, and death. The following lines in illustration are invaluable; if attended to, they cannot fail to prolong life, spare pain, and procure physical health:

Sir Isaac Newton often dined on a penny's worth of bread.

Jefferson says that "no man ever repents eating little."

Lord Byron once told a companion that if some demigod would dictate to us how much we ought to eat, it would put an end to half the miseries of the race.

Besides brown bread, the Greek boatmen subsist almost solely on their native fruits, figs, grapes and raisins. They are the most nimble, active, graceful, cheerful, and even merry people in the world.

Marion and his men waxed strong and valiant with no food but sweet potatoes, no drink but water, and no shelter but the sky.

Grant Thorburn attributes his cheerful old age to the fact that he "never eats enough," and thousands of his countrymen are wearing out their bodies not so much by the excess of business, or the multiplicity of cares, as by the over-work they crowd upon them in disgesting surplus and unnecessary food.

Abernethy cured his indigestion and regained his flesh by "going into the country, where he could get good milk and eggs, and living upon three ounces of baked custard taken three times a day, with no drink but ginger-water. On this quantity of food he regained his flesh and uniformly got better."

Jonathan Edwards we see noting in his diary: "I find that I cannot be convinced, in the time of eating, that to eat more would be to exceed the bounds of temperance, though I have had two years' experience of the like, and yet theee minutes after I have done, I am convinced of it. But yet again I overeat, thinking I shall be somewhat faint if I leave off then; but when I have finished, I am convinced again of excess, and so it is from time to time. I have obscrved that more seems to be the truth, when it is according to my inclination, than when otherwise."

## Administration of Justice among the Egyptians.

The Egyptains were exceedingly exact about the administration of justice, believing that the support or dissolution of society altogether depended upon that. Their highest tribunal was composed of thirty judges. They placed at the head of this tribunal the person who at once possessed the greatest share of wisdom, knowledge, and love of the laws,and public esteem. The king furnished the judges with every thing necessary for their support, so the people had justice rendered them without expense. *No advocates were allowed* in this tribunal. The parties were not even allowed to plead their own causes. All trials were carried on *in writing*, and the parties themselvs drew up their own cases. Those who had settled this manner of proceeding well kuew that the eloquence of advocates very often darkened the truth, and misled the judge. They were unwilling to expose the ministers of justice to the deceitful charms of pathetic affecting orations. The Egyptains avoided this by making each party draw up the statement of his own case in writing, and they allowed a competent time for that purpose.* But to prevent the protracting of suits too long, each party was only allowed one reply. When all the evidence necessary for their information was given to the judges, they began their consultation. When the affair was thoroughly canvassed, the president gave the signal for proceeding to a sentence, by taking in his hand a little image adorned with precious stones, which hung to a chain of gold about his neck. This image had no eyes, and was the symbol with which the Egyptians used to represent Truth. similar to the Breast plate of the Jewish High priests. Judgement being given, the president touched the party who had gained the cause with this image. This was the form of pronouncing sentence. According to the ancient law, the Kings of Egypt administered an oath to the judges at their installation, that if the king should command them to give an unjust sentence, they should not obey him.

* All this must be understood with some limitatoins otherwise we must suppose that all the inhabitants of Egypt had not only learned to write, but that they had sufficient talents and knowledge of the laws, to draw up their own defence, which is not to be supposed. This law then must have been liable to some exceptions and modifications, We must say the same thing of other countries where they tell us there are no advocates, and that all trials are carried on in writing, as in Siam,China, Bantem,&c.

## Payments.

Subscribers in the country, and in the Atlantic States, are politely requested to pay their dues to the Gleaner either to the agent; or, in absence of such to transmit the amount in post stamps, or in cash sealed, pasted, or sewed to registered letter. Address "Editor Gleaner, San Francisco.

## MARRIED.

On the 2d of December in the residence of Mr. A. Selig, by Rev. Dr. Bien, Mr. Louis Wichelhausen to Miss Sarah Falkenstein, both of Germany.

## DIED.

Thursday night at half past nine P. M., in this city, Charles S. Morris of Stockton.

## Rates of Postage.

The Postmaster General has lately issued a new table of initructions to Postmastmers, in which he fixes the rate of single letters of half an ounces. or under, to Great Britian in 24 cents.

Ditto to any part of Germany, by closed mail. 30 cents.

Ditto to most parts of Germany by the Bremen llne direct, 15 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to Germany via France, 21 cents.

Ditto for quarter ounce letters to any part of France, or Algeria, 15 cents.

Pre-payment optional in all cases.

The rates of letters tn Canada, and the other British North American provinces i 10 cents, prepayment optional.

The following instructions in regard to printed matter will be useful to our readers

"Newspapers and periodicals published in the United States, and sent to regular subscribers in the British North American provinces, or published in those provinces and send to regular subscribers in the Unites States, are chargeable with the regular prepaid quarterly postage rates of the United States, to and from the line, which postage must b collected at the office of mailing in the United States on matter sent, and at the office of livery in the United States on matter received. In like manner, such matter, if transicnt, is chargeable with the regular domestic transient, printed matter rates to and from the line, to be collected at the office of mailing or delivery in the United States, as the case may be. Editors, however, may exchange free of expense."

## State News.

Marble Quarry.—A German from San Francisco has opened a marble quarry near Volcano, in Amador county, and is shipping considerrbly marble to this city. It is said to be a finer quality than Italian marble, and superior to any yet found in the United States.

*Plain Dealer.*

—At Sarahsville, the Golden Gate Tunnel Company, last week, took out in three days washing, one hundred and sixty ounces of gold; and the dirt seems to improve in richness as they penetrate nearer the centre of the lode.

Shipment of Treasury.—The greatest shipment of treasury from California was by the last steamer It amounted to $2,709,938.

—One Million of Apples is about the amount importet from Oregon to California this season.—*S. F. Argus.*

## Remarkable Prophecy.

The following remarkable prediction was made by Friar Bacon, who was born in the year 1214, some 640 years ago. "Here," says a certain writer," is poetry and philosophy wound together, forming a wonderous chain of prophecy:"

"Bridges unsupported by arches will be made to span the foaming current. Man shall descend to the bottom of the ocean, safely breathing, and treading with firm step on the golden sands never brightened by the light of day.† Call bnt the secret powers of Sol and Luna into action, and behold a single steersman sitting at the helm guiding the vessel which divides the waves with greater rapidity than if she had been filled with a crew of mariners toiling at the oars; and the loaded chariot no longer encumbered by the panting steeds, shall dart on its course with resistless force and rapidity.‡ Let the simple elements do thy labour; bind the eternal elements, and yoke them to the same plough."

† Fulfilled since the invention of diving bells.

‡ Fulfilled in the use of steam-ships and steamers.

Solitude.—It has been said that he who retires to solitude is eithr a beast or an angel; the censure is too severe, and the praise unmerited: the disconted being,who retires from society, is generaly some good-natured man, who has begun this life without experience, and knew not how to gain it in his intercourse with mankind.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.**

**DENTIST**

Having returned to the city, will resume the practice of his paofession, at his offiice, **161** Montgomery street opposite Montgomery Block.

**Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O B.**

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

H. HEZOG, Secretary.


## Programme of Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

NOVEMBER 8th Debate: Which is the Mightier, the pen or the sword?

L. L. Dennery, R. Dennery, D. Cohn — S. Solomons, B. E Van Straaten, A. Hoffman

Readings——"Fame"——J. M. Raphall.

November 15th. Recitation: Speech of Patrick Henry by Theodore Labatt.—Recitation: Othello's Address to the Senate by B. E. Van Straaten.——Original Essay "Music" by A. Hoffman.——Readings: Selections from Shakespeare by S. Solomons.

November 22d. Debate: Is Religion indispensably necessary for the good order and peace of mankind? by

L. Strasser, D. Cohn, T. Labatt — S. Solomons, M. Heyman, Jos. Godchaux

Recitation: "Seven Ages of Man" by B. E. Van Straaten. Readings: Selections from Byron by J. M. Raphall.

November 29th. Dialogue "The characteristics of four nations" (original) by Hoffman, Heyman Van Straaten L. L. Dennery.——Poetical Essay (original)"nov. 29th 1957" The World by Seixas Solomons.——Recitation: (original) "Honesty" by L. L. Dennery.——Reading: Selections "Dante" by L. L.Dennery.——Recitation: Speech in the House of Commons by T. Labatt.

December 6th· Poetical Essay (original) 'The Times" by W. Weinschenk.——Debate: Was England justified in banishing Napoleon?

M. Heyman, Leon Levell, VanStraaten — A. Weil, D. Cohn, S. Solomons

For December. Lecture: "Religion, the only basis of good order and peace among men," by Dr. J. Eckman Readings: Thrilling Tales by S. Solomons.——Dialogue: (original) "Blunders working well" by Cohn, Solomons VanStraaten and Dennery. Essay:(original) "Litrary attainments" by A. Weil.——Essay (original) Social Intercourse, necessary to happiness, by Leon Levell.——Readings: From Tuppers Philosophy, by T. Labatt.——Readings: "Dante's Inferno" by S. Solomons.

January 3d 1858. Essay (original) The Past ! no more / The key to the Future / The cornerstone to 1858 } by S. Solomons.

Readings: Miscellanous Selections by J. M. Raphall.—— Essay: Original "Men's destiny only attainable by social Intercourse" by D. Cohn. Essay:Original "The pleasnreso Hope" by J. Godchaux.—— Recitation: "The Greeks' by A. Hoffman.——Recitation: "The Frenchman" by L. Dennery.

January 10th. Debate: "Are high prices of agricultural and mechanical produce beneficial to the world at large

Cohn, Solomons, Labatt — Levy, Dennery, Hoffman

Readings: "Selections" by Raphall, Weil and Ellis.—— Essay: "U. S. Speakers" by S. Levell

January 17th. Essay: Original "Vivid portrayal o women's influence" by S. Solomons.——Essay: Original "Remembrances" by Leon Levell ——Essay: "Integrity the guide of life" by A. Weil——Recitation: "Parents Care" by A. Hoffman——Recitation: Speech in Parliamen byT. Labatt——Recitation: "Convictions" by Leon Dennery

January 24th. Debate· "Has the discovery of gold in California benefitted the world at large?

Dennery, Hoffman, Godchaux — Solomons, Cohn, Raphall

Poetical Essay: Original "The Housewife" by Heyman Readings: "Selections" by E Levy.

January 31th Lecture:'Literary Culture' by a gentleman who has kindly volunteered——Recitation: 'Speech in U. S. Senate' by Solomons——Recitation: 'Foreign languages by Bernhard Simon.

At the last regular Meeting it was resolved, that the order of Exercises be published in the Weekly Gleaner, and that a copy of the same be furnished to each member residing in the Interior, with the request to forward to the Committee volunteer Essays which will be regularly read by the Secretary at the first Debate meeting, after the same shall have been received, and further notify the undersigned of the week, when a presence in the city will admit, of their being placed on Debate during February and March.

M. Levy, L. Strasser, D. Cohn — Committee on Debates, Lectures &c.

San Francisco, November 5th 1857.

## חנוכה

### The Festiva of Inauguration.

(Adapted from to Hebrew Review.)

What the war of independance is to the United States politically, the Festival of Dedication is to Israel politically and religiously the preservation of the national existence, and the deliberation of the Jews from oppression the most galling and inhuman. It is celebrated during eight days, commencing on the twenty-fifth day of the month Kislev. As the historical events, the memory of which this festival perpetuates, are most important to every lover of history and liberty, we deem it our duty to present our readers with a short extract, from the annals of our ancestors, concerning this period of deep national calamity and suffering, from which a merciful God vouchsafed to deliver them. The authorities we use are Josephus (Antiq. xii), the apocryphal history of the Maccabees, and the Hebrew Joseppon (Book iii.). We have also thankfully and largely availed ourselves of the aid afforded to us by the History of the Jews by Professor Milman.

The seventy years of exile and captivity of Judah were terminated by the decree of Cyrus, as had been predicted by the Prophet. The Jews returned to Jerusalem. The favour of the mighty monarch of Persia was extended to the worshippers of the true God. They rebuilt their temple and city, and lived peaceably in their native valleys. While all around them among the neighboring nations was war and devastation, the tranquil Jews, under the direction of their High Priests, cultivated the arts of peace, and strove gradually to re-establish the national welfare which they had once enjoyed. No remarkable event, for many years, interrupted the noiseless tenor of their annals. If the rancorous hatred of Haman threatened extermination to the Jewish name, the merciful interposition of Providence averted the danger, and the fate which a remorseless foe had prepared for Israel recoiled on his own head. Haman, his sons, and adherents, perished ignominiously; and in Judea, and throughout the one hundred and twenty-seven provinces which composed the mighty Persian empire, the Jews, in quiet and comfort, could, on each revolving year, renew their thanks to the All-merciful Being who had frustrated the murderous counsels of their fell enemy.

But this state of quiet happiness was doomed to be most fearfully interrupted; Alexander of Macedon, called by the vulgar "the Great," leader of the Grecian hosts, attacked the last monarch of Persia. His irresistible might overcame and scattered the numerous hosts of Darius. Wherever he came, he conquered.

In his progress he besieged Tyre,† hence he sent his messengers to Jerusalem, and commanded the High Priest to furnish him with the same aid and supplies which, till then, the Jews had furnished to Darius, King of Persia. The Jews, true to the monarch whose bounty they had experienced, loyal and faithful in their allegiance, refused to comply with Alexander's commands. Their High Priest, in the name of the assembled Council of Israel, replied, that they had sworn not to bear arms against Darius during their lives, and that they could not break their oath of allegiance. The haughty conqueror felt offended. He vowed vengeance against the petty tribe that had dared to disobey his mandate. Tyre was soon subdued; and Jerusalem was next threatened by his arms. The long continued tranquillity and prosperity of the Jews had excited the envy of the neighbouring tribes. The opulence of Jerusalem and its temple tempted their cupidity. No sooner was it known that the victorious army of Alexander was marching against Jerusalem, than numerous reinforcements of Samaritans and Syrians, Phoenicians and Chaldeans, swelled his ranks. Jaddua the High Priest, and the Jewish people, were in the utmost consternation and dismay. Public sacrifices were offered for the national welfare; public prayers arose to implore the protection of the Deity. A nocturnal vision revealed to Jaddua how to appease the incensed Macedonian. Accordingly, he caused the city to be ornamented with garlands and flowers, and the gates to be thrown open, whilst himself, and the other Priests, dressed in their sacred vestments, and the people clothed in robes of white, prepared to meet the dreaded conqueror. The solemn procession marched forth to Sapha, an eminence from whence the whole city and temple might be seen. No sooner had Alexander beheld the High Priest in his hyacinthine robes embroidered with gold, wearing his mitre with the golden frontal, than he fell prostrate and adored the Holy name which was there inscribed in golden characters. His attendants were astonished; and the enemies of the Jews who impatiently expected the signal of slaughter and pillage, were struck with amazement. At length Parmenio, one of the head leaders of Alexander, addressed him and and said: "How comes it that thou, before whom every one prostrates himself, shouldest kneel before the Priest of the Jews?" Alexander replied, "I worship not this man, but his God." He further related how, previous to his entering on his expedition to Persia, he had, in a nocturnal vision, at Dion in Macedonia, seen the Jewish High Priest dressed as he was then before him; that the man who appeared to him in that vision had encouraged him, and promised him the conquest of all Asia; and he concluded by saying, "Now that I see him before me, my vision recurs to my mind, and, as I am thus convinced of the divine protection, I no longer doubt but I shall succeed in my undertakings." He entered Jerusalem as a friend, offered rich sacrifices, and granted the nation all those favours and immunities which they solicited from him. After a short sojourn, he departed to complete the final subjugation of the Persian monarchy, and thus to verify the prediction of the Prophet, that the empire of Cyrus should be subverted by a Greek.

† A city of Phoenicia, about ninety miles north-west of Jerusalem. It was then an insular city, and is now peninsular. Alexander reached it by a causeway fron the main land, and entirely destroyed it, as was foretold by the Prophet Zachariah IX: 3. 4.

(To be continued.)

### Origin of the word Ghetto.

A correspondent of the *Zeitung des Judenthums* is of the opinion that "the origin of this word is *gette* "canon foundery" from the foundery of the Venetian republic that formerly was in that part of the city which afterwards was assigned as the residence of the Jews. The place was called *il getto*, and this word was afterwards transformed into *ghetto*. From Venice the name was adopted in other cities of Italia." This explanation, though plausible, is scarce probable. The name probably was in use before cannon founderies (state founderies) existed; nor is it likely, withall the influence of Venice, that a name adapted there, would spread over other cities of Italy, and supersede the names adopted anteriority to the Jews quarter. Perhaps we are nearer the truth if we derive the word ghetto from the same root from which the English gate (entry), gait (walk) and the German *Gasse* (street), where people walk, is derived. The *s* in German, is equivalent to the *t*; these letters are vicarious as hate *hassen*; water *wasser*; what *was* etc. The primitive of gate, gait, and Gasse is to be found in the Sanserit *ga* to move; hence the Hebrew *ga-oh* to elevate oneself; hence, by the change of *v* into *g*, the greek digamma, which is so frequent we have the latin va—do, and all its derivations in *v* and *g* of the Europian languages. From the syllable *ga ge* and *go*, are derived to go, German *gehen*; from this the nouns gate, gait, Gasse. Ghetto. The Ghettoes had generally gates that were locked every night.

EDITOR GLEANER.

### Postal Decision.

The Postmaster General has recently decided that if Postmasters do not give publishers of newspapers notice when their papers remain in the Post Office without being taken by the subscribers within five weeks, they are liable for the pay.

## General News.

COST OF WAR.—The London *Times* says it will cost about five hundred million dollars to put down the insurrection of India.

MORMON STATISTICS.—The present Mormon population of Utah is estimated by Elder Richard at 60,000.—There have been some fluctuations in the population since the last census, but the arrivals have exceeded the departures. The total population of the Territory, Gentile and Mormon, is 80,000.—It is stated that Brigham Young can marshal for action seventeen thousand men, willing to undergo the dangers of the war. The military editor of the Herald computes the whole number of Mormons in Utah capable of bearing arms, at 10,000. Probably a large accession will be had to this force, as a majority of the Mormons at San Bernardino, are disposing of their property preparatory to marching to Salt Lake to join their brother-saints.

THE HOPE OF ISRAEL.—Among the Mormons boys of ten and twelve years of age are enrolled in military bands, called "Hope of Israel."

A FREAK OF NATURE.—A lady in Blackford county recently gave birth to a child only seven weeks after confinement. The first child was a boy, and was born on the 13th day of June; the second child was a girl, and was born on the first day of August. They are the children of Aaron Hess, an old resident of Blackford. Both are living, and the mother is doing as well as can be expected. She attended to her daily household duties between the births.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

### A Child

A child is a man in a small letter, yet the best copy of Adam before he tasted the forbidden fruit; and he is happy, whose small practice in the world can only write his character. He is nature's fresh picture newly drawn in oil, which time, and much handling, dims and defaces. His soul is yet white paper unscribbled with observations of the world, wherewith at length it becomes a blurred note, book. He is purely happy, because he knows no evil, nor hath made means by sin to be acquainted with misery. He arrives not at the mischief of being wise, nor endures evils to come by foreseeing them. He kisses and loves all, and when the smart of the rod is past, smiles on his beater. Nature and his parents alike dandle him, and entice him on wite a bait of sugar to a draught of wormwood. He plays yet, like a young prentice the first day, and is not come to his task of melancholy. All the language he speaks yet is tears, and they serve him well enough to express his necessity. His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to use so deceitful an organ; and he is best company with it when he can prattle. We laugh at his foolish sports, but his game is our earnest; and his drums, rattles, and hobby-horses, but the emblems and mocking of men's business. His father hath writ him as his own little story, wherein he reads those days of his life that he cannot remember, and sighs to see the innocence he has outliv ed. The elder he grows, he is a stair lower from God; and like his first father, much worse for wear. He is the good man's example, and the old man's relapse; the one imitates his pureness, and the other falls into his simplicity. Could he put off his body with his little coat, he had got eternity without a burden, and exchanged but one heaven for another.

The season of youth should be spent in learning.
Wisdom is rather to be chosen than riches.
We should be grateful to our parents.
Always be kind to your brothers and sisters.
Never sell your virtue, to purchase wealth.
Peace and plenty are the greatest blessings
To practice virtue is the sure way to love it.
Let not envy have a place in your heart.
We should never be angry ai trifles.
Do not practice what you blame in others.
Be very cautions in trusting a stranger.

PRAG.—The orphan school for girls which owes its origin and support to the ladies, is in a flourishing condition. Here as everywhere the Jewish youths distinguish themselves at the schools. At the last examination of the commercial school, the first and second besides three other prizes out of eleven, were distributed to Jews, who form about one third of the scholars.

ITALIA.—The Rabbinical College of Padua was lately visited by the Archduke Ferdinand Max, the General Governor. He expressed his high satisfaction with the institution.

VENICE.—We rarely hear from that city. A few items from the *Zeitung des Judenthums* may prove interesting. There exists great poverty among the Jews of Venice; in some instances to an alarming degree. The Ghetto is now deserted by the rich; only the poor remain there. The congregation numbers about 2200 souls; their budget amounts to 52,000 lire, $5000 per annum, which, as the congregation is generally poor, falls upon the rich. The great evil is that there exist seven synagogues which raises the expence of the support of worship. The chief synagogue, similar to a number of others, apes the church by entertaining a choir, which is in a poor state. "The voices" states the correspondent, "do not appear to issue from Italian organs" The people, as in many other similar places, do not know how to observe the decencies of the place, they talk, and sometimes even loud.

The *Amidah*, vulgarly called *Shemoneh Esrah* (the prayer of *eighteen*) is not repeated. We say vulgarly, because, here as in the pronunciation, accentuation etc. the vox populi is corrupt; this prayer consisting (now not anciently) of nineteen blessings for every day, and seven for sabbath day, and so it is an untruth to call it *Shemoneh Esrrh* (eighteen.)

A laudable custom obtains at Venice; while the reader recites *yebarec h chah* "The Lord bless thee," the children gather round their parents who bless them by the imposition of hands. There exists a Talmud Thora (for boys) as also a girls school for religion, which leaves much room for improvement. The Rabbi A. Lattes is efficient for the benefit of the congregation; he is a father to the poor. To his mediation they owe the benefit of receiving their share with the Christian poor of all distributions made by the city authorities.

He also apprentices boys who wish to learn a trade. There exists a society *Societa filoteeni* which, after the completion of their apprenticeship, provides those boys with means to commence business on their own account. The rabbi also uses his influence with parents to send the girls to Christian schools, where they distinguish themselves and very frequently receive premiums.

Boys and youths frequent the high school, colleges and the university, where they honorably distinguish themselves.

Venice has many Jews who laudably figure in the community. Among the men of letters, professor S. Romain, member of the Imperial Institute of Sciences and Letteea, and of the Literary Society of Padua. He is the author of the *storia Venicia documentata* of which the fifth volumne appeared lately. Dr. Namias is first physician of the Hospital, and is otherwise distinguished. So has Dr. Asson, secretary of *Atheneo veneto* acquired fame as physician. Dr. Levy has written several medicinal works whose merit is acknowledged by the faculty. There exist several young Jewish jurists and physicians. Dr. Treves distinguishes himself as engineer and mechanic. Dr. Eurico Sacerdoti has an appointment at the architectural academy of Triest. Dr. Aug. Saraval is engineer at the Botzen railroad. Besides a good number of manufacturers, the ground-holders render great services to the state by draining the soil.

Even at the Theater we have to boast: the *prima donna absoluta*, Miss Fortunata Todesco, is a Jewess So are Jews invested with state offices, and that, in great proportion considering their number.

Having no hospital of their own, their sick have a separate ward, and they are served with kashar food.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for correctness, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

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*Made to Measure*

GENTLEMEN WHO WISH TO IMPROVE their appearance, to have their hats fit them conveniently, and to last them longer than usual, ought to get them MADE TO MEASURE, else they rarely can be accommodated with these requirements.

**BOYSEN & BROTHERS,**

**HATTERS,**

**No. 159 Kearny street,**

*(Between Clay and Commercial streets.)*

Are ready to suit customers by their own manufacture with all sorts and shapes of hats made to measure at the SHORTEST NOTICE.

☞ AT THE USUAL PRICES. ☜

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,

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Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.

Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

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Bedding, Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather and Hair Bolsters, Pillows, etc.

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**Sign of the Mammoth Boot.**

*M. GUERIN,*

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Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

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NOISY CARRIER'S 122 LONG WHARF, second house above Leidesdorff street, or a few doors below Montgomery street.

*GOLD PENS*—
Silver short, extra cases, retail at.....$2 00 each
*GOLD ENGROSSING PENS*—
Silver extra cases, retail at.....$3 00 each
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Silver double extra cases, retail at.....$4 00 each
*GOLD MAMMOTH PENS*—
and holders, with boxes, retail at.....$5 00 each
*GOLD CASES AND PENS*—
Short extra, retail at.....$6 50 each
*GOLD No. 2 A. L. BROWN'S PENS*—
alone, retail at.....$1 00 each
*GOLD ENGROSSING BROWN'S PENS*—
alone, retail at.....$1 50 each
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alone, retail at.....$3 00 each

Je 26 CHARLES P. KIMBALL, President.

**ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,**

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**Havana Cigars,**

and Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of

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109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

**M. DUKES,**

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☞ Corner Dupont and Pacific streets—entrance on Dupont.

מודעה

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*FROM OREGON.*

☞ MR. S. LEVY, who since the first settlement of Israelites in this State to the time of his leaving here six months ago, has enjoyed the confidence of his co-religionists to a considerable degree, has again returned to San Francisco, and recommends himself as מוהל to his former friends in this city and in the country. nov 6.

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**Monarch Fire Insurance Company.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1836—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - $150,000.
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED permission to issue Policies insuring detached frame buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive applications for the same.

Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or Merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most moderate terms.

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HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alterations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no assurances will be required. To all others, he simply says—

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

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THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of DR. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at

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The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge!

THE ISRAELITE IN ENGLISH,

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ETC. ETC. ETC.

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**SAULMANN,**

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*No. 128 Montgomery Street,*

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels, with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31—tf

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JUST RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS, BY

**FRANK BAKER,**

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**800** CASES PAPER HANGINGS:—

French and American—Every Variety—

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| 6,000 | rolls | French and American Borders; |
| 400 | pieces | Tapestry Velvet Carpet; |
| 625 | do | Tapestry Brussels Carpet, |
| 230 | do | Three-ply Carpet; |
| 300 | do | Superfine Ingrain Carpet; |
| 300 | do | Extra Fine Ingrain Carpet; |
| 200 | do | Cotton and Wool Carpet; |
| 125 | do | Stair Carpets, assorted; |
| 275 | do | Bay State Druggets; |
| 800 | do | Oil Cloths, assorted; |
| 125 | do | Damask and Brocatelle; |
| 300 | do | Cotton and Worsted Damask |
| 4,000 | pairs | Window Shades; |
| 375 | do | Lace Curtains; |
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| 8,900 | | Cornices and Curtain Bands; |
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NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap8

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No. 81 Clay street, 2d door west of Front,

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**Ophir Lodge.**

The meetings of this Lodge will, till further notice is given, take place at 7½ instead of 7 o'clock, every WEDNESDAY evening. oct 30-tf

## STAMPS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHES Should be Marked—Men's clothes should be marked—Women's clothes should be marked—Girl's clothes should be marked—Every-body's clothes should be marked!

NOISY CARRIER, 122 Long-wharf,
Has a nice assortment, all with Roman letters. je26

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**Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, Gold Pens, Silver and Plated Ware, Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,**
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AT THE LATE
## STATE FAIR,
.... BY ....
**COLLINS & TIFFANY,**

WHO invite the public to their well known establishment, at
**No. 171 Washington Street,**
(Late of 157 Commercial street,)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS; for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety of goods appertaining to this branch.
☞ HATS made to order. ☜
oct 30-1m

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### S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN and domestic liquors, have constantly on hand a very large stock in the Liquor line, which they will sell on as good terms as any house in the State.

We pay particular attention to the importation and sale of the very best class of domestic Liquors, and would especially recommend our

*Fine old Bourbon, Magnolia and Peach brands of Whisky; very old New Jersey Cider Brandy, and Virginia Peach Brandy,*

as not being equalled by any Liquors of the kind in the country.

1000 packages New York and Philadelphia Brandy, Whisky and Gin.
200 casks fine Champagne Cognac.
150 packages Jones' Brandy.

—ALSO—

In bond and store, the following kinds of Fine old French Brandy:
Otard, Dupey & Co., of the vintages of 1826, 1836 and 1848—warranted.
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In bond and store, the following favorite brands of Gin, viz:
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SHERRY—Harmony & Nephews—Duff Gordon and Evans' in bo tles and casks, very old.
MADEIRA—Old East India Madeira Wine, in cases.
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Sparkling and Still Hock; Sauterne and Claret; Schnapps and Club House Gin; English and Scotch Ale and Porter, in cases and casks.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

For California and Oregon, of N. Longworth's celebrated Wines, consisting of SPARKLING AND DRY CATAWBA; SPARKLING ISABELLA; LONGWORTH'S LADIES WINE.

☞ All persons who wish a supply of pure and unadulterated Wines and Liquors on favorable terms, are requested to call and examine our stock.

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59 Front street, between Sac. and Cala.
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SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
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SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest corner of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, GOLD PENS, CLOCKS, WATCH MATERIALS, TOOLS, GLASSES, &c. &c.
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*Between Montgomery and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)*
SAN FRANCISCO

HAving just recieved, direct from the Manufacturers, a large assortment of Goods, of the latest styles and paterns in the above line.

I HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

and am in regular receipt of a full and complete Assortment of Goods adapted to the

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To the Trade, and Dealers in the Interior, I would say, your orders will receivr prompt and careful attention.

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Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

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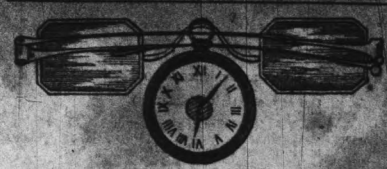

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**Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.**

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

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## ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
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GOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
**Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials, Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,**
No. 195 Montgomery street, corner of Jackson.
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Pioneer
**WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,**
No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactured to order, by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.
may28

## JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
## WATCHES, DIAMONDS,
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**No. 109 Sacramento Street,**

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS,
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Strictly כשר

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*No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Bazette House.*

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has recently opened the above House, formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has undergone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial community, there is no need for any comment as regards the table. je26

### KOSHER MEAT.

כשר
## Y. ABRAHAM,
**BUTCHER.**

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In the Old Pennsylvanian Engine House,
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Recommends to his former Customers and the public his assortment of PRIME MEAT.

Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality. ap26

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*Y. ABRAHAMS,*
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### A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

C. C. KNOWLES,
## DENTIST,
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**Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,**
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THE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS is to be disposed of as a loan on good security. Parties whom this may interest, may apply to
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N. B.—Charges moderate. JAMES H. WINGATE,
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ap8 Office of Coroner and City Sexton.

## THE FAMILY.

### School Notice.

We are prepared again to devote a third day for religious instruction of our children, viz Wednesday from 3½ P M. The Children are invited to attend.

The hours now are Saturday and Sunday from 10 A.M Tuesday from 3½ P.M

### Immortality of Brutes.

If the following lines can in any way alleviate the burden man imposes on the brute creation, humanly called by Herder "Our elder bretheren," we shall think the space well applied. The enquiry is interesting, it may lead us to the exercise of more humanity; hence to self improvement. It also is calculated to give us a more elevated idea of the goodness of the Creator, and to banish our selfishness which weens that all is merely created for our sakes, and that man the most degenerate creature—is the only favorite of the Creator. Our idea of exclusive immortality ranks probably with that of all uncivilized nation, who think themselves "the only favorites" of their Gods, with that of the Chinese as the only celestial, with that of the Jew as "the only chosen," and of the Christian as "the only saved" It seem that man will always set limits to the goodness of his god, in the same measure as his own capacities are dimmed, or narrowed by nature, neglect, or a wrong misdirected education.

With this introduction, we continue from Dr. John. B. Newman's Natural History of Man.

It has been remarked that the theories of both materialists and immaterialists, no matter how diverse in other respects, tend to assimilate the human soul to the same nature as that of brutes. Both ascribe intelligence, wherever manifested, to be produced by the same cause, and this is, as far as it goes, undoubtedly philosophical reasoning. But if this assimilation is correct, the plant soul should be included in the same argument, for whatever can be affected for the beast life, in either instances, must apply also to the vegetable kingdom. The immaterialists, who argues that, as the soul is different from matter and remains the same, while the atomic (corporal) particles are constantly changing, it will still remain an entity (existence) when on matter is around it, and being, therefore, insusceptible of decomposition, is in its nature immortal, can not deny the same attribute to brutes, and, in fact, does not; but still tries to pass over the results of his own proposition, as not relevaant to the subject. The celebrated Bishop Butler, the author of "The Analagy," considers the thinking principle of brutes to be of the same kind as that in man, and hence speaks of their "natural immortality." He evidently inclines to the opinion that they subsist after death, but evades any expression on the subject, by asserting that the enquiry is "weak and invidious," because such investigations are beyond our knowledge, Tupper very beautifully condenses this argument in a short poem, which we here give:

### AN INQUIRY CONCERNING THE SOULS OF BRUTES.

Are these, then, made in vain? Is man alone
Of all the marvels of creative love
Blest with a scintillation of His essence.
The heavenly spark of reasonable soul?
And hath not yon sagacious dog, that finds
A meaning in the shepard's idiot face—
Or the huge elephant, that lends his strength
To drag the stranded galley to the shore,
And strives with emulative pride to excel
The mindless crowd of slaves that toil beside him—
Or the young, generous war horse, when he snuffs
The distant field of blood, and quick and shrill
Neighing for joy, instills a desperate courage
Into the veteran trooper's quailing heart—
Have they not all an evidence of soul
(Of soul, the proper attribute of man),
The same in kind, tho' meaner in degree?
Why should not that which hath been be forever?
And death—O can it be annihilation?
No—though the stolid atheist fondly clings
To that last hope, how kindred to despair!
No—'tis the struggling spirit's hour of joy,
The glad emancipation of the soul,
The moment when the cumbrous fetters drop,
And the bright spirit wings its way to heaven
To say that God annihilated aught,
Were to declare that in an unwise hour
He planned and made somewhat superfluous.
Why should not the mysterious life, teat dwells
In reptiles as in man, and shows itself
In memory, gratitude, love, hate, and pride,
still energize, and he, though death may crush
You frugal ant, or thoughtless butterfly,
Or with the simoom's pestilential gale
strike down the patient camel in the desert?

There is one chain of intellectual soul,
In many links, and various grades, throughout
The scale of nature; from the climax bright,
The first great cause of all, Spirit supreme,
Incomprehensible, and unconfined.
To high archangels, blazing near the throne,
seraphim, cherubim, virtues, aids, and powers,
All capable of perfection in their kind;—
To man, as holy from his maker's hand
He stood, in possible excellence complete
(Man, who is destined now to brighter glories,
As near to the present God, in One
His Lord and substitute—than angels reach):
Then man as fallen, with every varied shade
Of character and capability,
From him who reads his title to the skies,
Or grasps with giant mind all nature's wonders,
Down to the monster shap'd in human form,
Murderer, slavering fool, or blood-stained savage;
Then to the prudent elephant, the dog
Half humanized, the docile Arab horse,
The social beaver, and contriving fox,
The parrot, quick in pertinent reply,
The kind-affectioned seal, and patriot bee,
The merchant storing ant, and wintering swallow,
With all these other palpable emanations
And energies of one Eternal Mind
Prevading and instructing all that live,
Down to the sentiment grass, and shrinking olay.
In truth, I see not why the breath of life,

Thus Omnipresent, and upholding all,
Should not return to him, and be immortal
[I dare not say the same] in some glad state
Originally destined for creation,
As well from brutish bodies as from man.
The uncertain glimmer of analogy
suggests the thought, and reason's shrewder guess;
Yet revelation whispers naught but this:
'Our Father careth when a sparrow dies"
And that "the spirit of a brute descends,"
As to some secret and preserving nades.

But for some better life, in what strange sort
Were justice, mixed with mercy, dealt to these?
Innocent slaves of sordid, guilty man,
Poor, unthanked drudges, toiling to his will,
Pampered in youth, and haply starved in age,
Obedient, faithful, gentle, though the spur,
Wantonly cruel, or unsparing thong,
Weal your galled hides, or your strained sinews crack
Beneath the crushing load—what recompense
Can he who gave you being render you,
If in the rank, full harvest of your griefs
Ye sink annihilated, to the shame
Of government unequal? In that day
When crime is sentenced, shall the cruel heart
Boast uncondemn'd, because no tortur'd brute
stands there accusing? shall the embodied deeds
Of man not follow him, nor the rescued fly
Bear its kind witness to the saving hand?
Shall the mild Brahmin stand in equal sin

Regarding nature's menials, with the wretch
Who slays the moaning Abyssinian ox,
Or roasts the living bird, or flogs to death
The famishing pointer? † And must these again,
These poor, unguilty, uncomplaining victims,
Have no reward for life, with its sharp pains?
They have my suffrage: Nineveh was spared,
Though Jonah prophesied its doom, for sake
Of six-score thousand infants, and "much cattle;"
And space is wide enough for every grain
Of the broad sands that curb our swelling seas,
Each seperate in its sphere, to stand apart,
As far as sun from sun; there lacks not room,
Nor time, nor care, where all is infinite;
And still I doubt: it is a Gordion knot,
A dark, deep riddle, rich with curious thoughts.

†The Brahmins of India who scrupulously abstain from animal food, because they think it a sin to deprive any animal of life; while the cruel Abassynian often cuts a piece of flesh from the living animal to satisfy his brutish voracity,

### Answer to the Enigma in Number 46

This enigma was answered by, Beaufort, and Master Steinhart.

Lot was a righteous man. Exit denotes depature. A Lion is a large animal. Glee is another name for mirth. A Net is ad article used for fishing. The leg is a part of the human frame, To Ignite is the same as to kindle. The egg is an article of food. A note is a short communication. There was a famous battle fought, during the war of the Revolution, at Lexington, in the State of Massachusetts, April, 19th, 1775.

### Enigma.

I am composed of 11 letters. My 1, 2, mean in Spanish of or from; my 9, 10, 11, 6, is what birds make; my 7, 8, 3, is a female ocnpation; my 5, 4, are two letters in the alphabet. my whole is the name of a renouned man of ancient times. by

WARREN.

We expect an answer to the above enigma from some of our young readers. Those who can unriddle it may address the solution to the Office of the *Gleaner*, and their names will be given to the solution.

*The Gleaner* will also be glad to receive some riddles from our children, to which he may give publication.

### Revenge.

The root of revenge, is in the weakness of the soul: the most abject and timorous are the most addicted to it.

Who torture those they hate, but cowards? who murder those they rob, but women;

The feeling an iujury, must be previous to the revenging it; but the noble mind disdaineth to say, It hurts me.

If the injury is not below thy notice, he that doth it unto thee, in that maketh himself so: wouldst thou the enter lists thine inferior?

Disdain the man who attempteth to wrong thee; contemn him who would give thee disquiet.

In this thou not only preservest thine own peace, but thou inflictest all the punishment of revenge, without stoopiug to employ it against him.

As the tempest and the thunder affect not the sun and the stars, but spend their fury on the stones and trees below: so injuries ascend not to the souls of the great but waste themselves on such as those who offer them.

Poorness of spirit will actuate revenge; greatness of soul despiseth the offence; nay, it doth good unto him who intended to have disturbed it.

Why seekest thou vengeance, O man! with what purpose is it that thou pursuest it? Thinkest thou to pain thine adversary by it? Know that thyself feelest its greatest torments.

Revenge gnaweth the heart of him who is infected with it, while he against whom it is intended remaineth easy.

It is unjust in the anguish it inflicts; therefore nature intended it not for thee: needeth he who is injured more pain? or ought he to add force to the affliction which anotoer hath cast upon him?

The man who meditateth revenge, is not content with the mischief he hath received; he addeth to his anguish the punishment due unto another: while he whom he seeketh to hurt, goeth his way laughing he maketh himself merry at this addition to his misery.

Revenge is painful in the intent, as it is dangerous in the execution: seldom doth the ax fall where he who lifted it intended; and lo, he remembereth not that it must recoil against him.

Whilst the revengeful seeketh his enemy's hurt' he oftentimes procureth his own destruction: while aimeth at one of the eyes of his adversary. lo, he putteth out both his own.

If he attain not his end, he lamenteth it; if he succeed, he repenteth of it.

Can the death of thine adversary satiate thy hatred? can the setting him at rest, restore thy peace.

Wouldst thou make him sorry for his offence, conquer him by showing him thy superiority, and spare him by an act of humanity: show him that you can forgive. By hurting him, you merely show you can do as brutes do when assaulted. Revenge, is brutal or human, forgiveness is humane and divine.

There is nothing so easy as to revenge an offence; but nothing is so honorable as to pardon it.

The greatest victory man can obtain, is over himself: he that disdaineth to feel an injury, or, what is more noble, pardon it, retorteth it upon him who offereth it, or becomes a means of reforming the offender

when thou meditatest revenge, confessest that thou feelest the wrong: when thou complainest, thou acknowlegest thyself hurt by it; meanest thou to add this triumph to the pride of thine enemy?

Good offices will make a man ashamed to be thine enemy: greatness of soul will terrify him from the thought of hurting thee

The greater wrohg, the more glory in pardoning is; and by how much more justifiable would be revenge, by so much the more honour is in clemency.

Hast thou a right to be a judge in thine own cause; to be a party in the act, and yet to prononce sentence on it? Before thou condemnest, let another say it is just,

The revengeful is feared, and therefore he is hated; but he that is endued with clemency, is adored: the praise of his actions remaineth for ever; and the love of the world attendeth him.— *Adopted from "The Brahmin.*

### A few Words for Children.

You were made to be kind, generous, and magnanimous. If there is a boy in the school who has a club-foot, don't let him know that you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don' talk about rags when he is within hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part of the game which does not require running. If there is a hungry one, give him a part of your dinner. If there is a dull one, help him to get his lesson. If there is a bright one, be not envious of him; for if one boy is proud of his talents, and is envious of them, there are two great wrongs, and no more talent than before. If a larger or stronger boy has injured you, and is sorry for it, forgive him and ask the teacher not to punish him. All the school will show by their countenance how much better it is to have a great soul than a great fist.—*Horace Mann.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### כתובות

☞ We have issued copies of "KETHUBOTH," both n Hebrew and English, which, for neatness of typography are not surpassed by any we have seen. We have some with the full formula, and others where the redundant phraseology is omitted.

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